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VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,089.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1907.—10 PAGES.

Boarders come and go—but enough advertising to keep your table "populous" for a year will probably cost less than you charge for a week's board.

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## TO SUMMER WANDERERS.

Have the Courier-Journal forwarded to your mail address while on your vacation. Call at the office and leave your order, or telephone Circulation Department—Home or Main 276. If your subscription is a paid-up one, please state so.

## The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: Kentucky—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair.

Tennessee—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, showers in east portion.

Indiana—Partly cloudy Monday; probably showers in extreme south portion, warmer in central portion; Tuesday fair, variable winds.

## THE LATEST.

After twenty-one hours' deliberation the jury in the case of W. D. Haywood, charged with complicity in the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, returned a verdict of not guilty and Haywood walked out of the courtroom into the sunshine of a quiet summer Sabbath, a free man, after a trial lasting weeks, which attracted the attention of the whole country. The verdict was reached shortly before 8 o'clock and the scene in court was impressive. It was announced that the cases against Moyer and Pettibone and others will be pushed.

The Republicans of Jefferson county and Louisville will meet in delegate convention this afternoon to nominate a county and city ticket to be voted for in November. It is believed that outside of the offices of Mayor and County Clerk the old Fusion ticket will be nominated. Former Gov. William O. Bradley will likely be chosen chairman of the convention.

The fourth trial of Caleb Powers on the charge of conspiring to kill Gov. William Goebel will begin this morning at Georgetown. In the event of a conviction, the defense expects to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error, with the hope that the Taylor pardon will be recognized and held valid.

President Roosevelt's promise to the Philippine through Secretary Taft at Manila August 11, 1906, that they should have a Parliament of their own on condition that complete peace be maintained in the islands for two years, will be redeemed Tuesday, when the first general election for a Philippine Congress is to be held.

Paducah business men are greatly pleased by the success of an effort to induce immigration to Western Kentucky. A little colony of Austrian farmers has been established in McCracken county, and more arrivals are expected in October.

The steamer John S. Hopkins, plying on the lower Ohio, reached against time to get a woman to a hospital in Evansville, where an operation that would save her life could be performed. The race was won, and the woman will recover.

Sentence against the Standard Oil Company for violating the interstate commerce law by using illegal railroad rates will be pronounced in the United States District Court at Chicago Saturday by Judge Landis.

The Rev. Dr. David M. Sweets, of Shelbyville, has declined the presidency of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina and will remain in Shelbyville, where he is pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Activity in the Harman stocks was the chief feature of the past week in New York financial circles. Speculators anticipate an increased dividend, but are not plunging heavily. Money was generally easier.

No verdict was reached in the case of Louis Glass, the alleged San Francisco grafter, and the jury was discharged. The prosecution announced it would proceed with the remaining cases against Glass.

The past week was a dull one in the Kentucky oil fields and the only activity was in Wayne county, where two oilers and a duster were drilled. The hot weather had much to do with the lack of activity.

Logan McDaniels, a farmer living near Owensboro, yesterday shot and killed his father. The young man was under the influence of liquor and was angered by a reproach for riding a tired mule.

Seven blocks were destroyed in an early morning fire at New York's famous resort, Coney Island. Several hotels were burned and the inhabitants were compelled to flee in scanty attire.

An enemy of George A. Strike, a farmer near Jasper, Ind., placed a screw-driver in a bundle of wheat and when it passed through the separator the machine was wrecked.

In asking Congress to increase the pay of the men in the army and navy it will be shown that the United States soldiers are the poorest paid of any country in the world.

One fireman was killed and two injured in a disastrous fire at Memphis, Tenn. The loss is estimated at \$600,000.

## W. D. HAYWOOD NOW FREE MAN

### Jury Acquits Him of Steunenberg Murder.

### Verdict After Twenty-one Hours' Deliberation.

### Prosecution of Moyer and Pettibone Will Continue.

### BAIL MAY BE ALLOWED THEM.

Boise, Idaho, July 28.—Into the bright sunlight of a beautiful Sabbath morning, into the stillness of a city drowsy with the lazy slumbers of a summer Sunday, William D. Haywood, defendant in one of the most noted trials, involving conspiracy and murder, that the country has ever known, walked to a free man, acquitted of the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg.

The probability of a verdict of acquittal in the case of the secretary-treasurer and acknowledged leader of the Western Federation of Miners had been freely predicted since yesterday, when Judge Fremont Wood read his charge, which was regarded as strongly favoring the defense in its interpretation of the laws of conspiracy, circumstantial evidence and the confessions.

It was also freely predicted that in the event of Haywood's acquittal the State would abandon the prosecution of his associates, Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation, and George A. Pettibone, of Denver. Statements issued to-day dispel this view of the situation.

### Will Prosecute Others.

Gov. Gooding said: "The verdict is a great surprise to me, and I believe to all citizens of Idaho, who have heard or read the evidence in the case. I have done my duty. I have no regret as to any action I have taken, and my conscience is clear. As long as God gives me strength I shall continue my efforts for government by law and for organized society."

"The State will continue a vigorous prosecution of Moyer and Pettibone and Adams, and of Simpkins, when apprehended. There will be neither hesitation nor retreat."

Application will be made to Judge Wood to-morrow morning to admit Moyer and Pettibone to bail, and it was said to-night that in the case of Moyer, against whom the State is admitted to have its weakest case, a favorable consideration would not be unexpected.

### Orchard's Comment.

Not the least interesting of the comments made upon the verdict to-day was that of Harry Orchard. When told at the State penitentiary that Haywood had been acquitted, Orchard said:

"Well, I have done my duty. I have told the truth. I could do no more. I am ready to take any punishment that is meted out to me for my crime, and the sooner it comes the better."

It was after being out for twenty-one hours that the jury, which at first had been divided, eight to four, and then seemed deadlocked at ten to two, finally came to an agreement shortly after the first faint streaks of the coming day showing a ray above the giant hills. The weary, snow-bearded old ballist who had kept an all-night vigil before the door of the juryroom was startled into action by an imperative knock from within.

### Events Move Rapidly.

Events moved rapidly after this, and when the principal actors in the trial had been gathered into the court room at a few moments before 8 o'clock, the white envelope handed by the foreman to the judge was torn open and the verdict read.

It came as an electric thrill to the prisoner, to his counsel, to the other defendants and to the small group of newspaper men and court officials who had been summoned from beds but lately sought, or from offices, where sleepless waiting had marked the night. Tears welled to the eyes of the man who during the eighty days of his trial had sat with stolid indifference written upon his every feature—at last the icy armor he had thrown about himself with the first day of jury selection had been pierced, and whatever of pent-up feeling had been contained within was loosed. Haywood's attorneys were fairly lifted from their seats, and Judge Wood made no effort to restrain them as they surrounded Haywood to shake his hands and shouted aloud their congratulations.

### State Attorneys Gloomy.

James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the State, and O. N. Vanduyne, the prosecuting attorney of the county in which former Gov. Steunenberg was assassinated, sat gloomy and unresponsive in their places. Senator Borah, who made the closing plea for conviction, was not present. Of the small group of counsel those in the court room were Clarence Darrow, of Chicago; E. P. Richardson, of Denver, and John P. Nugent, of Boise.

No member of the prisoner's family nor any of his friends among the socialist writers and the so-called "labor jury" who have been attending the trial,

was in the court room at the early hour the verdict was returned. The spectators' benches were empty, but in the doorway stood Gov. Frank Gooding, who has taken an active part in pressing the prosecution of Haywood and his associates. There was no demonstration other than that made by the attorneys for the defense and the court proceedings were over, the prisoner had been discharged and the jury dismissed for the term in less than three minutes' time.

### Extras Tell News.

The news of the verdict was received reluctantly in Boise. Extra editions of the papers carried the tidings far and wide, and during the day there was considerable discussion in clubs, cafes, hotels and upon street corners. The surprise which had been so manifest throughout the night and frequently elsewhere. The long time the jury was out had conveyed the general impression that there could be no other outcome than a disagreement. The rumors which spread so rapidly and frequently throughout the night and which were as unreliable as such rumors always are, were generally to the effect that a majority of the jurors had voted for conviction. Some were even so radical (Continued on 3d Page, 5th Column.)

## PRISONERS STEAL FROM JAIL KITCHEN

### DISCOVERY MADE BY KEEPER OF PADUCAH'S BASTILE.

### FIVE PRISONERS, ALL WOMEN, ACCUSED OF THE THEFTS.

### PASS MEAT OVER THE FENCE.

Paducah, Ky., July 28.—[Special.]—Discovery has been made by County Jailor Baker that prisoners held on the charge of larceny have been playing their wits in jail, and he has sworn out warrants for five women, charging them with stealing various articles from the kitchen. Not less than \$50 worth of bacon disappeared in a few days. It was the enormous bills for meat that aroused the jailer's suspicions. Allie Morton, colored, a trusty who cleans up around the jail, has been taking the bacon from the kitchen and hiding it in a box. Later she and Eliza Sweeney, white, handed it over to the other prisoners. Nellie Gray, Annie Tolliver and Adeline Morton, all colored, are implicated.

### Order Outrageous.

"The order of Judge Pritchard in the Virginia case is outrageous," says Gov. Swanson. "He says the fixing of a rate by the corporation commission is a legislative act, and yet he restrains this legislative body in Virginia from doing what is absolutely necessary in the completion of an act in the legislation under our Constitution. The corporation commission is paramount to the General Assembly of Virginia in fixing rates. If Judge Pritchard enjoin the corporation commission from performing its duties in fixing a rate and completing it, he can enjoin the Legislature—he can enjoin Congress from passing laws until he has examined and ascertained whether they are, in his judgment, just and constitutional."

## BRYAN MAY FAVOR GOVERNOR JOHNSON

### J. A. SULLIVAN THINKS NEBRASKAN MAY IMITATE HENRY CLAY.

Washington, July 28.—[Special.]—J. A. Sullivan, of Richmond, member of the Kentucky State Democratic Committee, after spending a couple of days here, left for home to-day to try a law case.

He seems positive the Democratic State ticket will win by the usual majority in November, as a large majority of the voters have no faith in the Republican party leaders in Kentucky, especially those now in control. He does not believe the Republican platform this year will attract many, if any, independent voters.

As to national politics Mr. Sullivan said: "If Mr. Bryan wants the nomination next year he will receive it without formidable opposition. But Bryan has not yet stated that he is desirous of running again in 1908. He has been twice defeated, and he may as well let Henry Clay did, and favor the nomination of some friend, like Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota."

## RACES WITH TIME TO SAVE WOMAN'S LIFE.

### RIVER STEAMER WINS BY RUNNING AT TOP SPEED FOR MANY MILES.

Evansville, Ind., July 28.—[Special.]—The John S. Hopkins, a steamer plying in the Lower Ohio river trade between here and Paducah, Ky., made a record-breaking run here last night in order to save a human life.

At Elizabethtown, Ill., Mrs. Harvey Suit, who was ill, was placed on the boat for Evansville, and the physicians said that if she reached a hospital in Evansville by a certain time her life could be saved by an operation. Capt. Elmore Bowley gave orders to his engineer to turn on the steam at full force and to make the trip in the fastest time possible. Although the boat then was several hours late, the steamer arrived in Evansville ahead of scheduled time, and Mrs. Suit was hastened to a hospital, where an operation was performed, and the chances are she will recover.

## SEPARATOR WRECKED BY SCREW-DRIVER.

### ENEMIES OF INDIANA FARMER PUT TOOL IN BUNDLE OF WHEAT.

Jasper, Ind., July 28.—[Special.]—George A. Strike's enemies are still at work. During the past year they have destroyed his wire fencing, cut down his fruit trees, burned his barn and Thursday night while the thrashing machine was at his farm they slipped an old screw driver into a sheaf of wheat and when it was fed into the machine the next day, the separator was almost torn to pieces by it.

## SWANSON DEFIES FEDERAL COURT

### Declares He Will Enforce Virginia's Rate Law.

### Right and Dignity of State To Be Maintained.

### Judge Pritchard's Order Called Outrageous.

### COURTS ABOVE LEGISLATURE.

Richmond, Va., July 28.—The Times-Dispatch, in an interview with Gov. Swanson, of Virginia, gives his possible position regarding the railroad situation in this State. The Governor says the case in Virginia is different from that in North Carolina, as no law establishing rates in this State has yet been perfected and that paramount authority for fixing rates is vested in the corporation commission, which Judge Pritchard recently enjoined from publishing its order for a uniform two-cent rate. The Governor says that "under Judge Pritchard's injunction the commission was prevented from 'perfecting the third act necessary to fixing the rate' (publication thereof) and that there is no two-cent law in Virginia to-day."

Under the Constitution, said Gov. Swanson, in order for the commission to fix a rate it must take three necessary steps, viz: give notice to the transportation companies to appear; second, give a hearing and enter an order; third, publish the order four weeks before it can take effect.

### Order Outrageous.

"The order of Judge Pritchard in the Virginia case is outrageous," says Gov. Swanson. "He says the fixing of a rate by the corporation commission is a legislative act, and yet he restrains this legislative body in Virginia from doing what is absolutely necessary in the completion of an act in the legislation under our Constitution. The corporation commission is paramount to the General Assembly of Virginia in fixing rates. If Judge Pritchard enjoin the corporation commission from performing its duties in fixing a rate and completing it, he can enjoin the Legislature—he can enjoin Congress from passing laws until he has examined and ascertained whether they are, in his judgment, just and constitutional."

A steady stream of callers, who came to inquire concerning Col. Clay's condition and to express their sympathy, have visited the residence of the latter two being prominent attorneys of their respective homes, arrived at Runnymede, Tennessee were sent to-day to his mother, Col. Green Clay, of Mexico, Mo., and his sister, Mrs. Martha Davidson, at Charleston, W. Va., informing them of the critical illness of their brother.

"If this rule or order of his is permitted and sustained, it means the destruction of legislative bodies and means that they shall become subject to the courts. It means the destruction of the very foundations of free institutions."

### Favors Ignoring Order.

"I have favored, and continue to favor, ignoring this order of Judge Pritchard, prohibiting the corporation commission from publishing their order, as required by the Constitution, and for the publication to proceed and the action be compelled as secured by our Constitution."

"To acquiesce in a Federal Judge arresting the legislative body of a State in their processes of enacting legislation is destructive of State sovereignty and all free institutions. This order of Judge Pritchard makes the Virginia case broader and far more important than any question of passenger rates."

"The members of the corporation commission are prepared and willing to proceed with publication or to do anything else that is necessary to vindicate their rights or to attain the purpose desired. The delay in action has been to enable counsel to look into the matter thoroughly and to reach a definite conclusion as to what they think the best and most advantageous course for the State to pursue."

"The rights and dignity of the State will be maintained to the fullest extent. When the two-cent rate is perfected by publication and becomes operative in the State it is my purpose to see it enforced, and to do this I shall exercise all the powers possessed by me as Governor."

## FATALLY SHOTS BROTHER WHILE OUT ROWING.

Indiana Boy Then Drives At Top Speed To Get Medical Assistance.

### SEPARATOR WRECKED BY SCREW-DRIVER.

Evansville, Ind., July 28.—[Special.]—While in a skiff Jacob H. Haller, aged fourteen, accidentally shot his twin brother with a rifle, the ball passing through the liver and stomach. The brother rowed to the shore, ran and got his father's wagon and drove three miles with his twin brother in a race with death, hoping to save his life by bringing him to a hospital.

The wounded lad is expected to die before morning.

## CORTELYOU AND BONAPARTE WILL ATTEND CONVENTION.

Tulsa, I. T., July 28.—Secretaries Cortelyou and Bonaparte have reserved rooms at a hotel here and will attend

the Republican State convention August 1.

## DEATH COMES TO MRS. LUCINDA MORTON.

Widow of Indiana's War Governor Expires At Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 28.—Mrs. Lucinda M. Morton, wife of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war Governor, died late to-day at her home in this city. She was eighty-two years old. Mrs. Sarah Gill, a sister with whom Mrs. Morton lived, and Miss Emma Hart, a niece, were the only relatives present when the end came. She had been in feeble health for some time. The aged woman had many times expressed the wish that she live until the monument to her illustrious husband was unveiled. The statue was unveiled last Tuesday, but, while alive, she was unable to witness the exercises on account of sickness. No arrangements for the funeral have been made.

## NO HOPE FOR COL. CLAY'S RECOVERY.

### SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION YESTERDAY.

### SONS ARRIVE TO BE AT FATHER'S BEDSIDE.

### PATIENT UNABLE TO EAT.

Lexington, Ky., July 28.—[Special.]—Col. E. F. Clay, who has been critically ill of appendicitis at Runnymede, his country home near Paris, seemed slightly better this evening, but the improvement it is feared is only temporary and all expectation of his recovery has been practically abandoned. His children are all at his bedside, but not even the members of his family are permitted to see him, only the physicians and nurses, entering the sickroom. He has taken no nourishment since Monday afternoon and the slight improvement shown this evening followed an attack of vomiting, which while giving momentary relief is considered in itself a forerunner of death. Dr. David Barrow, of this city, has been making daily visits to Col. Clay's bedside and in conjunction with the Paris physicians has done all that medical science can suggest for the relief of the patient.

E. F. Clay, Jr., who lives in Bourbon county, has been constantly in attendance since his father's illness and yesterday his other three sons, Woodford Clay, who was in the East with his stable of race horses; Buckner Clay, of Charleston, W. Va.; and Brutus J. Clay, of Atlanta, Ga., the latter two being prominent attorneys of their respective homes, arrived at Runnymede, Tennessee were sent to-day to his mother, Col. Green Clay, of Mexico, Mo., and his sister, Mrs. Martha Davidson, at Charleston, W. Va., informing them of the critical illness of their brother.

A steady stream of callers, who came to inquire concerning Col. Clay's condition and to express their sympathy, have visited the residence of the latter two being prominent attorneys of their respective homes, arrived at Runnymede, Tennessee were sent to-day to his mother, Col. Green Clay, of Mexico, Mo., and his sister, Mrs. Martha Davidson, at Charleston, W. Va., informing them of the critical illness of their brother.

## DECLINES PRESIDENCY OF SOUTHERN COLLEGE

### THE REV. DR. DAVID M. SWEETS WILL STAY IN KENTUCKY.

Shelbyville, Ky., July 28.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. David M. Sweets, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, announced to his congregation this morning his determination to decline the offer of the presidency of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, which was tendered him by the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees ten days ago.

The college is located at Clinton, S. C., and is one of the most important educational institutions of the Presbyterian denomination in the entire South. Dr. Sweets gave as his main reason for declining the offer that he did not feel that he should give up pastoral work. His congregation was highly pleased that he has decided to remain in the local field, and his decision will also be gratifying to the denomination throughout the State.

## WILL STORE TOBACCO IN LOUISVILLE

### FARMERS' ASSOCIATION MAKES DEAL WITH LOCAL TOBACCO WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Shelbyville, Ky., July 28.—[Special.]—An agreement has been entered into between the Shelby county Board of Control of the Burley Tobacco Society and the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company whereby the warehouse company is to store the pooled tobacco of those members of the society who wish to move their 1906 crop from home and also to advance money on it.

The warehouse company is to store all the pooled tobacco that leaves the county and advance as much as \$100,000 on it if necessary and to carry the same for two years.

### STEAMER'S BIG TOW.

Hickman, Ky., July 28.—[Special.]—The towboat Joseph B. Williams passed Hickman to-day at 12 o'clock, on its way to New Orleans, towing forty-six barges of coal. It is said to be the largest towboat on the Mississippi river.

## BIG FIRE AT CONEY ISLAND

### Seven Blocks Destroyed, Involving Loss of \$1,000,000.

### Inhabitants Aroused by Early Morning Conflagration.

### Fire-eater Retreats and Fortune-teller Loses All.

### COSTLY BLAZE IN MEMPHIS.

New York, July 28.—Coney Island, the playground of New York's millions, was visited by a disastrous fire early to-day and seven blocks in the amusement zone were completely destroyed. Tilyou's Steeplechase Park and nearly a score of small hotels were wiped out, and for a time the flames threatened destruction to Luna Park and Dreamland, great homes of summer amusement. A lucky shift of the wind to seaward saved the firemen and probably saved the whole picturesque area, but not until a million dollars' damage had been done. Three persons were injured, one of them, Gottfried Messall, a fireman, probably fatally.

Coney Island has had four big fires in the last ten years, the last previous one in 1903, "the steeplechase," on that occasion being swept out, as it was to-day. Early this morning George Frost, a watchman at Steeplechase Park, spied a wavering trail of smoke collecting in the "cave of the winds," one of the many shows in the park. Scarcely had Frost bestirred himself to action when a flash of flames shot out of the mouth of the cave. The inflammable character—wood, staff and papier-mache—of the constructive material of the many attractions, made fine food for the flames and, notwithstanding the many streams of water poured on them, the conflagration seemed to defy all efforts to check its course up the beach toward the Bowery and to the countless amusement places along Surf avenue.

### A Brilliant Spectacle.

The destruction of Steeplechase Park was a peculiar sight. Tongues of flame leaped higher and higher, licking up the scenic railway, the razzle dazzle, the dancing pavilion and the horse-racing railway. The Steeplechase Hotel and nearly a score of smaller wooden hotels soon were blazing.

Fire Commissioner Lantry, seeing that nothing could be saved in the park, ordered that all efforts be concentrated on the flaming block to keep the fire from getting into the flimsy buildings in the Bowery and thus making a fire trail to Dreamland and Luna Park. The alarm of fire woke up dozens of Coney Island with a start, and in a few minutes Surf avenue was jammed with excited freaks and frolics, chorus girls, snake charmers, animal trainers, performers, amusement employees—all the miscellaneous population of the island, in fact. Clothed in a state of terror, and little else, thousands flocked through the streets while the roar of the flames could be heard from one end of the island to the other. It seemed as though nothing could save the island from destruction and hundreds of the inhabitants began to remove their household effects into the streets. The Steeplechase Park Hotel, one of the first to burn, housed a hundred people, all of whom got safely out.

### Escape of Employees.

Inside the burning park all was excitement and confusion among the two score employees who slept in a house near the entrance. Carrying grips and luggage, they scurried to the street, and while the exodus was in progress a cry went up that San Dora, the armless and legless, who eats a dozen meals a day, just to show that he can do it without the aid of arms and legs, was missing. Seizing a basket, two employees hurried back and found San Dora wiggling along the floor toward the door. "The wonder" was piled into the basket, and though the flames and smoke threatened to engulf his rescuers, he was carried to a hotel, where he remarked that his escape had been effected "without the loss of life or limb."

### The Hotels Burned Like Tinder.

A few minutes sufficed to wipe them out clean.

### Fire Eater Fled.

One of the first to escape from his lodging place was Francesco, the fire-eater. When things were calm and he forth again, all for a livelihood. Sometimes he is advertised to bathe in tongues of flame. But to-day's conflagration was too much even for Francesco, and he freely gave way to the firemen.

The fire put many small dance halls and bathing pavilions out of business, and many sand-trunk men and fortune-tellers who stored their trunks and carts in nooks and crannies between buildings lost everything.

### Fortune Teller Was Caught.

While the fire was at its height the police heard a loud yell from a Gypsy fortune teller who foresees fires and other calamities for a consideration. He tent had been destroyed and he was moaning the loss of \$1,000, which he said he had hidden under the board walk. He weepfully told the police that the money was his life savings. Under pressure, he said, he would give up the money for \$1,000, and there was no insurance.

The hotels destroyed were small and

the property loss on them will not reach over \$100,000.

The police report three injured by the fire: Gottfried Messall, a fireman, struck by a falling cornice; Sylvester Messall, slightly burned; and Frank Franklin, also burned. The Coney Island post-office was damaged.

### ONE DEAD, TWO INJURED.

Loss From Memphis Fire Will Reach \$600,000.

Memphis, Tenn., July 28.—In an early morning fire here to-day, originating on the seventh floor of the Memphis Cold Storage Company's building, which was in the course of erection, one fireman lost his life and two others were seriously injured. The fire was under control shortly before 5 o'clock this morning.

The dead: JOSEPH HISKEY, fireman; killed by falling from a ladder and striking on his head.

Injured: Lieut. John Curry, Company No. 1; injured by falling while rescuing a fireman. Pipeman William H. Kelley, Engine Company No. 9; seriously injured by falling walls.

Before the fire was gotten under control the following buildings were destroyed: The Oliver Finnie Grocery Company's, seven stories in height; Behr-Cole Grocery Company, Memphis Paper Company and the Memphis Cold Storage Plant, all located on South Front street.

Chism Brothers, wholesale grocers; the Greenhouse, a small hotel, and an unoccupied building were damaged by fire and water.

The total loss will approximate about \$600,000, with an insurance of probably one-half or three-fourths of that amount.

## UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS POOREST PAID OF ALL.

### EVEN CUBA ALLOWS MORE FOR MEN IN UNIFORM.

### STRONG MOVEMENT FOR INCREASE IN ALL RANKS.

### WILL ASK CONGRESS TO ACT.

Washington, July 28.—It has been assumed that Uncle Sam's soldiers were by far the best paid in the world and that belief has in large part been the cause of the failure of attempts made in the past to secure increased pay for the soldiers. But now in connection with the systematic preparations that are being made to lay the subject of "Something wrong with the army" before Congress at the next session, it has been discovered that this belief is founded on error and that several nations are much more liberal in the treatment of their soldiery than is the United States.

This fact will be brought to the attention of Congress in connection with the subject of a general increase of salaries of both army and navy. A Canadian sergeant, for instance, enters upon his service with a wage of one dollar per day. The American sergeant gets \$18 at first and his expenses are larger than the Canadian non-commissioned officer. The same difference of wage runs through all of the grades of the two armies.

Even Cuba pays her soldiers three times as much as the American private. Other countries than these two excoed America in the pay allowed their soldiers and the data is being got together to make up a strong case to demonstrate to Congress the real reason for the numerous desertions from the American army is the small wage paid to the soldiers compared with the compensation in civil life.

As in this connection it will be shown to Congress that the present scale was fixed by law more than fifty years ago, (there has been only one increase and that of only one dollar per month in that time), when the wages of civilian workmen were probably not much more than a third of the present scale.

## JURY DISAGREES

### UNABLE TO DECIDE ON GUILT OF LOUIS GLASS.

### Prosecution Will Proceed With Trial of Other Cases Against Him.

San Francisco, July 28.—The jury in the case of Louis Glass, vice president and general manager of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, accused of having bribed Charles A. Boxton, a member of the Board of City Supervisors, through the agency of Theodore A. Halsey, to withhold a franchise from a rival corporation, was unable to agree on a verdict and was discharged at 4:30 this afternoon after being out forty-eight hours.

The jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. This was the result on the first ballot and later ballots showed no change in sentiment. The prosecution announced to-night that it will proceed





# Courier-Journal.

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If writers who submit MSS. for  
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returned, they must in all cases send  
the editors are glad to examine  
MSS. but return postage must be  
included.

## TEN PAGES

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1937

"Business."

Saturday Evening, July 27.—The New York stock market developed considerable irregularity this week and the closing row showed mixed net changes, with few exceptions confined to small fractions. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were the active and strong features. The former was pushed up on the prospects of an increase in the dividend rate from 10 to 6 per cent, and as the latter would profit considerably by such an increase it developed sympathetic strength. Reading probably ranked third in the active group and ended the week at a slightly higher level. Southern Railway issues were weak, due to the report that the company's earnings would not be sufficient to pay the full preferred dividend and to the conflict of courts and State officials over the question of passenger rates in the State of North Carolina. In fact, the North Carolina question, which is a depressing effect on the whole list, is serving to revive interest in the disposition of States to regulate railroad rates, etc. The money market, however, continued to be tight, with some signs of higher prices for securities. Among other factors making for restricted speculation were the pending London settlement, high operating expenses shown in annual reports of railroads, dividend uncertainties in special cases, strike of ore miners and undefined situation in copper metal. Among favorable factors were favorable crop reports, fewer signs of restrictions in business than expected and expressions of optimism by leading financiers. On account of the outlook in money markets, best opinion seems to be that a big bull stock market is not probable for some months and that the stock market will do well to pass through the crop-moving season without serious fluctuations. The foreign situation is but slightly improved, sterling exchange is near the gold-export point, a warning that no assistance may be expected from Europe during the crop-moving season. The New York reserves are unusually low for this season of the year, the flow of money from the interior has been at a minimum, the crop-moving demand prominent and the Federal Reserve gathering there is little hope for easier money for some time. The grain markets were rather feverish during the week. "Crop killers" worked industriously in the Northwest and met with some success. To-day's final prices show net gains of 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 in the Chicago wheat market. The cotton markets ended the week with a few points' net gain. Weather was the governing factor.

Mercantile reports for the week are favorable. According to Dun's Review, it is still noteworthy that there is practically none of the customary complaint of midsummer dullness in commercial or industrial channels. Bradstreet's says high temperatures have stimulated crop developments as a whole, helped retail trade in light summer-wear goods and improved reorder business for the latter with jobbers, all of these influences favoring some revival of the Federal Reserve early poor starts in crops and trade have been largely made up for. The week's bank clearings show increases at most cities. There is a small loss at New York due in a large measure to restricted trading on the Stock Exchange. Railroad earnings continue to show gratifying gains.

An increase of nearly \$1,000,000 was made in Louisville bank clearings during the week. Business is active for the season and full orders are running ahead of last year.

To the Democrats of Kentucky.

Without taking sides in the factional quarrel among the Democrats of Louisville, who have reached a critical stage, the Democrats of the State at large need to be admonished that both the State ticket already nominated and such ticket as may be nominated in this city and county, stand in imminent peril of defeat.

Machine politics could go no further than it has lately gone; but machine politicians have usually some regard for decent appearances. With the Governor of the State, officially the Democratic leader, in notorious alliance with the implacable enemies of his party—accepting as his organ a newspaper which carries at its masthead a Republican Presidential candidate and from time immemorial has vilified each and every Democrat of recognized standing in the State—it would seem full time that upright, thoughtful and disinterested Democrats, having only the good of the party at heart, should interpose to save a day that will be surely lost if these things proceed unforbidden and unchecked.

Gov. Beckham may think he has the world in a sling and the Senatorship in his pocket, but there ought to be some

where loyalty enough and sense enough to know that he hasn't.

### Touching Double-Barrel Guns.

We find the following in yesterday's issue of the Louisville Herald:  
"Like the veteran campaigner he is, 'Mars' Henry knows when both barrels are loaded with buckshot, both hammers are raised and the muzzle is pointed across the table at his breast; he's too smart to play with marked cards, especially when Beckham is running the game."  
"He is not going to carry the 'old guard' into a losing fight and have Knott, Beckham, et al., say 'you did it' after the Waterloo in November."  
"He prefers to sit snugly by and permit Mr. Bingham to take his chances into the sunken road and rely upon a reconstruction of the Democratic party during the two years, at least, of Republican rule."

"His position is clearly that he will not give Beckham, Bingham, Knott and Whalen the chance to say 'Henry Watson and the Courier-Journal were responsible for our defeat.'"

Our Republican neighbor of Market street displays in the foregoing a signal misapprehension of the character and purposes of the Courier-Journal as a newspaper, and at the same time a wrong notion of its real attitude and relation to political and party affairs.

It has never concerned itself about the distribution of the loaves and fishes, either in the Nation, or in the State, or in the City. It has heaved to the line of principle and conviction, as it was able to see it, leaving the chips of office to fall where they would. Who sit in the Seats of the Mighty at the City Hall could in no way affect it other than they might affect every citizen and taxpayer equally interested with it in good Government.

Touching the present local situation, its position has been clearly stated and can leave no doubt in any just and tranquil mind.

It still believes that the Municipal election of 1936 was as free from corrupt and coercive forces as the excited nature of both parties to it, and their willingness each to get unfair advantage of the other, would permit. The Herald quotes from a sworn statement made by Mayor Bingham, which expresses our view better than we could express it ourselves. Mayor, then Mr. Bingham, points out that "there was a conspiracy formed concerning the election held in the city of Louisville, and county of Jefferson, on November 7, 1936, and said conspiracy was organized, participated in, and attempted to be carried out between an organization known as the City Club, . . . and those in authority in the Republican party, . . . with the object and purpose of carrying the election by force, fraud and intimidation, or, failing in such purposes, to break up said election."

The Courier-Journal, with Mr. Bingham, thought this and said it at the time, not denying that the Democrats were equally ready to meet force with force and fraud with fraud. Mr. Bingham went on to declare, and in this we also agreed with him, that the regrettable collisions which occurred during the days of registration and election "were caused and provoked by the wrongful action of those directing and managing the Fusion campaign. And that by reason of the conduct of the conspirators, the candidates of the Democratic ticket were deprived of many more votes than were the candidates of the Republican party, or any of them, by acts of violence or wrong which may have been committed by any Democrat."

Mr. Bingham's final summing up was and is our own view of the case, "that it was, in the main, a fair and peaceful and orderly election; that the result thereof fairly indicated the choice of the voters of the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, and that the wrongful acts committed by those representing the Democratic party . . . were to prevent the carrying out of the conspiracy and plan which had been organized in the interest of Republican candidates aforesaid, and but for such resistance by the Democrats said conspirators would have forcibly and fraudulently carried said election, and falsely and fraudulently procured returns showing that the candidates of said party had received a majority of the votes."

Truly believing all this, though never claiming that the Democrats were a set of devils—always appealing to the sober, second thought of patriotic and reasonable people of both parties to come between the excited and embittered combatants to keep the peace and secure a free vote and a fair count—the Courier-Journal could hardly be expected to grow enthusiastic over a Rule of the Court of Appeals about which there lurked so much of covert scandal. Nor could it approve the placing of autocratic power in the hands of a single man to completely reconstruct and set up the Government of a great city and county. Nor could it approve the use of that power to replace one Democratic Ring, so called, with another Democratic Ring, so called. But, just as it recognized good and bad men in the old Ring, so called, it could not see its way honestly to reject the good men of the new Democratic Ring, so called, because of

the bad men named upon it. As a consequence it accepted the situation as it found it. In other words, precisely as it had supported the old Ring, under Grainger and Barth, as "whether for good or evil, the Democratic party," it accepted the new Ring, under Bingham and Lincoln and Blain, as "whether for good or evil, the Democratic party."

From neither does it expect anything. To neither does it owe any allegiance. Of both it is free to speak its mind at its will and, acting upon this volition, it advised the ousted Democrats to make a virtue of necessity and to yield to conditions they were powerless to control.

That these conditions were harassing without saying. That they menaced the defeat of the party in the city and in the State is obvious to everybody. But it is inaccurate of the Herald to describe the Courier-Journal as having a double-barreled shotgun leveled upon it, or as waiting for any future political contingency.

The Courier-Journal wants nothing, seeks nothing, fears nothing. It asked nothing of Grainger and Barth except good government. It asks nothing of Bingham except good government. As for shotguns, double-barrel or single-barrel, the only gun we know of about these diggings that is loaded is the Courier-Journal's own gun, and it is aimed equally for skunk and bear.

Now let the battle go on. But if they don't stop it, down goes Democracy. We can stand it a little better than the parties to it can, because we are a free nigger and not a slave nigger, doing business at the old stand in the old way, preaching Democracy untrifled and undivided, whilst they for the most part are professional politicians, each with some ax to grind, office-holders and office-seekers, who can not live without pie, and plenty of it.

### Venezuela Renigs.

News comes from Venezuela that the Foreign Office, in reply to a note of Secretary Root, declines to arbitrate five American claims. It is thought in some quarters that this may lead to a severing of diplomatic relations between the United States and Venezuela.

Even if so radical action be not taken, it must be said that this position of Venezuela is embarrassing just at this time. When the Calvo doctrine was brought before the Pan-American conference, the United States representatives were prudent enough not to give it unlimited approval. But the proposition to present it to The Hague conference for consideration has received much support in this country and some others. The collection by warships of private debts, or even of public claims, the validity of which is disputed, the bombardment of cities and the sequestration of customs is regarded with anything but admiration by everybody except the creditors who want their money at all hazards.

However, this is not generally regarded as a declaration in favor of fraudulent debtors. It is not generally construed to mean that debtor nations shall not pay their honest debts, but rather that the honesty of an obligation cannot be established by the superior force of warships. If nations are to collect debts by the bombardment of towns, or by the seizure of ports of entry and the collection of customs, it may happen that fictitious claims may be collected in this way as well as those founded on absolute justice. A thirteen-inch shell with the fuse in a state of ignition is not exactly an infallible judge of right and justice. Hence, it has been urged that the shell shall wait until an impartial tribunal shall have said that the claim is just. After this there should be no demand for the shell, for the loser should be willing to carry out the judgment without compulsion. If any country should refuse to carry out the awards of an arbitration tribunal, it will then be time for the forcible execution of the judgment, for a judgment is a vain thing if there be no power to execute it.

These reasonable views appear not to receive the assent of some of the countries which regard it as among the natural rights of man to go in debt. With ancient Pistol, they hold to the theory, "Base is the slave that pays." What is the use of availing one's self of the natural right to contract a debt if it must be paid according to contract? That is a mere commercial transaction, fit for a nation of shopkeepers, but unworthy the notice of a people resolved to live upon the earnings of others. Anyone can get credit when it is known in advance that payment will be made on time. To obtain credit without any prospect that payment will ever be made is the ideal toward which earnestly strive those countries which regard the notions of the shopkeeper as unworthy the approval of men of high purposes.

It is undoubtedly true that such countries as Venezuela are invaded by people who are intent upon getting valuable concessions, and who put a high valuation on them when they are withdrawn. These men see very willingly to appeal to their home governments to enforce the payment of claims for damages which they may have in consequence of the failure of the Government to carry out its contract. No doubt they often place their damages at an extravagant figure. Hence the propriety of having somebody who is not interested to pass on the validity of the claim. But as the Government of such a country makes treaties, contracts we may call them, to grant to the people of another country certain

rights, it can hardly complain if the other party to the contract insists that it shall be respected. If the two countries differ as to what this contract means, it is well to leave the decision to somebody who is impartial. To refuse to do so is equivalent to saying that the treaty is a mere collection of words which has no real force when one party is determined to disregard it.

While objecting to force in the prosecution of international claims, Venezuela presents herself in the double attitude of refusing to carry out the awards of arbitration boards, and of refusing to submit to arbitration other claims of the citizens of this country. Among the American claims is one of Felix Jauret, who claims that a profitable business of his was destroyed by \$50,000 damages. Now the claim for damages may be excessive. But Jauret had the right, under treaty and contract, to carry on his business, or he had not. It seems eminently proper that this should be submitted to an impartial tribunal for decision, and if he had any rights which were denied, the measure of damages might well be so left for decision also. Venezuela has no more right to be a judge in its own case than has Mr. Jauret. To refuse to arbitrate is to invite the use of force by the stronger Power.

Much may be said against the use of warships to enforce private claims of doubtful validity. But the old rule that he that asks equity must do equity has a great influence on the minds of men. To substitute arbitration for force is a most attractive idea, but it must get its effective support from the action of countries that instantly comply with the decision of arbitration boards. To refuse arbitration, on the one hand, or to refuse to carry out awards, on the other, is to bring the whole plan into discredit. A country that is resolved not to do right must sooner or later be forced to do justice. It is regrettable for a country to be wicked, and it is a misfortune to be weak, but to be weak and wicked at the same time is a privilege which mankind will not long accord to any country.

### Maria Fitzherbert.

The "royal romance" mentioned yesterday in the Courier-Journal's society letter from Washington recalls a subject that was of great interest in England a century and more ago. That George IV, while Prince of Wales, went through a marriage ceremony with Mrs. Maria Fitzherbert is no longer seriously questioned. She probably regarded it as valid, but it was not so under the law of Great Britain, which prohibited marriage between a subject and a Prince of the blood royal, and without the King's consent. Accordingly, George disregarded the marriage by marrying in 1795 his cousin, Caroline of Brunswick, in order to get his debts paid.

While George IV. was held up as the "first gentleman of Europe," on account of his courtly manners, he was in fact a great scoundrel. His marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert in 1785 followed a career of extravagance and profligacy. He lived with his wife Caroline but a little while, and he made strenuous efforts to have her punished for alleged infidelity, which few people believed in. A bill of pains and penalties against her got a small majority on the third reading, but public sentiment was so much in her favor that it was withdrawn. There may be differences of opinion as to the paterfamilias of those who claim to be descendants of him and Mrs. Fitzherbert, but there is none at all as to the essential worthlessness of George IV., in spite of the high praise bestowed upon his manners as a gentleman.

Mrs. Fitzherbert was six years older than George IV. Her maiden name was Maria Smythe. She married first Edward Weld, and afterward Thomas Fitzherbert. In 1781, at the age of twenty-five years, she was a widow for the second time, and in December, 1785, a clergyman of the Church of England undertook to marry her to George IV. She died in 1837, having long received a large pension from the Government.

### The Case of Col. Ayres.

The retirement of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres from the army by an examining court, on the grounds of physical disability, reflects no credit upon the army or the Administration which countenances such injustice. It smokes more of spitwork than of anything else, and is the direct result of a very natural expression of resentment at a just criticism of the officers at West Point for a rudeness to his wife. There was no ground for charges which would have warranted an arraignment before a court-martial, and resort was had to the expedient of effecting his retirement from the army on account of physical incapacity for active duty, which was a subterfuge.

Entering the army in 1875 as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Col. Ayres saw much active service in the West in campaigns against the Indians, and earned the reputation of being one of the bravest and boldest among the young army officers. He attained the rank of Captain in 1902, promotion being then slower than now, and in the Spanish-American War was a prominent figure in the Santiago campaign. He was especially conspicuous for his gallantry at Las Quisimas, where by his heroism he rescued Maj. Bell, of the Rough Riders, who had been ambushed, by leading a detachment through a storm of bullets to his rescue. For this act he was recommended for a medal of honor, and in more than one instance he was mentioned for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. Among those who followed him in this recommendation was President Roosevelt, Colonel of the

Rough Riders. In his letter favoring his appointment, he said: "I saw repeated evidences of his coolness, his energy and his conspicuous gallantry. I heartily recommend him for the place. If I had a regiment, it would give me the greatest pleasure to serve in a brigade under Col. Ayres, for I know that he would take care of us and fight us to a finish."

To this record is to be added equally honorable service in the Philippines. It would be a serious blemish upon his military record if an officer of such conspicuous merit were to fall a victim to a prosecution instigated by prejudice, and in no way affecting his character as a soldier. Admit that he had been embroiled in various controversies with his fellow-officers, in no way affecting his honor as a soldier or his integrity as a man. It is unjust to seek to detract from his standing as an officer by depriving him of his rank upon a charge of disability when the purpose is not to relieve him from duty for this cause, but in retaliation for criticism upon the doubtful conduct of a fellow-officer toward his wife. Admit that he had shown an unfortunate tendency to controversy with other officers of the army, it is too evident for denial that in the act of relieving him from duty it was not the intent to do so on account of a real or fancied infirmity, but as a punishment for a certain recalcitrancy which has angered the officers at West Point. He has not yet reached the age of retirement by more than a decade, and has given no evidence of such ill-health as should require relief from the service. Should the verdict of the Court of Inquiry stand, it will detract much from the respect accorded to the army for its sense of justice and to the President for his respect for merit, however humble the victim of prejudice or persecution.

The number of immigrants who landed at New Orleans for the fiscal year ending June 30 last was 3,235, of whom sixty were rejected for various disabilities, none being for criminal causes. The greater part of them were Italians, who, barring a tendency to the Black Hand or the Mafia, are an acceptable class. With some there is a disposition to settle in the congested portion of New Orleans. In the old French quarter, but most of them go to the country and make good workmen on the sugar and rice plantations.

### Elephant Gets Oil Massage.

Twenty gallons of neat-sfoot oil were required to give a manual massage to Jewel and Hattie, the two elephants in the Central Park Zoo yesterday, and when the work was completed their big bodies gleamed like polished mahogany. The hide of the elephants had become very rough, discolored and thick with surplus growth of skin.

"In a few days the rough skin will scale off by action of the oil, and the skin will become smooth and soft," said William Snyder, head keeper of the Zoo. Hattie, the trick elephant, gave the keepers every assistance in applying the oil by lying down on a table and sitting with her fore feet raised above the keepers' heads. She trumpeted with delight when brushes were used to apply the oil. Several hundred spectators watched the work on the grass in the rear of the elephant house.

Jewel was not so docile and the oiling had to be done in her room. When the oil began to sink through the great folds of outer skin, gently stinging and tickling her, the elephant trumpeted loudly, and putting her trunk around Keeper Horton, she held him so that the oil made her kneel, and the work was finished without further interruption. The work will be turned on the elephants to-day.

### New Way To Get Money.

A well-dressed man called on Louis Horwath, of 617 Sixth avenue, about three weeks ago and showing a badge said that he was from police headquarters and that he had heard that Horwath was not married to Elizabeth Smith, and was sitting with him. He offered to let the matter drop for \$10, which Horwath paid. A few days later the same man called again and said that something must be done. He offered to marry the couple, and the offer was accepted, and he collected \$11 for performing the "marriage."

His next visit came a week ago. He told Horwath that the marriage which had been performed was not legal and demanded \$40. He got it. Horwath for the first time became suspicious and told his friends, who advised notifying the police. Night before last Detectives Enright, Gilbert and Callahan, of the Union Market station, arrested a man who said he was Emil Markovitch, of 285 East Seventy-second street. He had a badge bearing the words "Special Deputy Sheriff, N. Y. County, 345."

Magistrate Crane, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning held Markovitch in \$1,000 bail for examination.

### Kitten Hospital Patient.

Bellevue Hospital had a four-month-old Maltese kitten for a patient last night, and at the pleading of its owner, an elderly man who looked as if he were well off, Dr. Leroy Smith set the dislocated shoulder of the little unfortunate.

Dr. Smith was greatly surprised when he was told by a stranger that he had a patient to be treated.

"Where is he?" asked the doctor. "I'm keeping him warm," came the reply as the man drew from under his coat a kitten that was crying faintly.

"We don't treat cats here," said Dr. Smith, but the look of disappointment on the man's face was too much for him, and he agreed to look over the feline patient. He found a dislocation of the right shoulder blade, and set it to right and it was covered in a plaster cast.

### Why Servants Left.

Two New York policemen have been suspended for cowardice. Probably they lacked the moral courage to walk right in and get all of the graft in sight.

An announcement that American theatrical managers have engaged the deposed Emperor of Korea for a vaudeville tour is in order.

Abu Hummel's spirit is thoroughly crushed. It was proud when he deserved to be in the penitentiary, but had not been caught.

### SOME SIDELIGHTS ON GOTHAM HAPPENINGS.

#### Lid On "Great White Way."

Constitution has come to owners and patrons of Broadway restaurants through an order from the State Excise Department requiring that after August 1 the sale of liquors must stop at 1 o'clock in the morning in all places which do not have all-night licenses.

Out effect of this order will be to compel the thousands of night workers who occasionally like to enter a respectable place for "a bite and a drop" either to go home or seek a questionable change in the dives which to business undisturbed until all hours of the morning.

That the Excise Department should demand the strictest kind of compliance with the law from the owners of cafes where intoxicated persons never are seen and where a man under the influence of liquor will not be served and make no effort to compel an enforcement of the law in the respectable side street places has aroused much comment along the Great White Way.

Made about a year ago to prevent the sale of liquors in the all-night restaurants, but the movement was so unpopular from the fact that it quickly provoked the wrath of the Broadway business men and others that no effort to make a Sahara out of Broadway could ever succeed.

To obtain an all-night license, one must pay \$30 each night. While this does not seem large for a big place to pay it is pointed out by the restaurant men that it is paying a fair-sized sum to do business for a very short time. It is said that practically none of the Broadway places would take out all-night licenses. Their owners feel that they are being discriminated against, inasmuch as no hotel of the intended character, under the law has been sent to the sources of side street places—many of them racketeers where the most sordid element of the underworld gathers—drinking goes on all night and no one makes any effort to restrict it.

Notices of the new order of things have been sent to the leading restaurateurs by Frederick W. Stead, counsel for the Excise Department. Among the places which will be affected are Rector's, Shanley's, Churchill's, Brown's, Burns', Jack's, Keally's, Kennedy's, Pabst's Harlem, Fay's and the West End.

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### ENJOYS WATER SPORTS.

Advices from Oyster Bay are to the effect that President Roosevelt has practically abandoned his erstwhile favorite sport of horseback riding for aquatic diversions. A few days ago the dispatches told of his all-night outing with some of his sons and nephews, and, in addition to this, he has enjoyed various camping expeditions to Lloyds Neck which necessitated a long pull in a rowboat. Nearly every morning the President takes a dip in Cold Spring Harbor, near Sagamore Hill.

As a water sportsman, Mr. Roosevelt, Judge Parker, it will be remembered, added to his fame during the presidential campaign of 1901 by his daily bath in the pond in front of his Sagamore Hill home, and no Roosevelt would allow a defeated Democratic candidate to get more enjoyment out of cold water than he.

Many of the President's rowboat trips are taken alone in an old, flat-bottomed skiff which Oyster Bay rowmen appraise at about \$2.50. He wears a good stroke and everybody in the immediate neighborhood attempts to emulate it. When not enjoying himself on the water or camping the President frequently rides himself of superfluous energy by chopping wood and occasionally by picking hay, although Senator Knox's story of the off-handed bunch of hay in the Roosevelt barn probably was somewhat exaggerated. It is permitting official business to both sides as little as possible, and is devoting more time than usual to enjoying himself in the open. It is probable that he has not spent a more active summer since he became President.

### THE MEN IN THE TURRET.

[Baltimore Sun.] They are dead—they were no drumbeat; they are dead—they were no call of the bugles, sounding battle of the cannon's thunder thrall! They are dead—though peace was over them and the day was sweet with gleam Of the dewy rest of nations in the long, fraternal dream! They are dead—they loved the Georgia as the noble dead of old Loved the frigates that they fought in, with their hearts as old and gold! They are dead—the tears of comrades rain upon them where they lay! They are dead—but they were heroes of life's peace as of its fray!

Wrap the starry flag around them, for they fell bearing custom rightly off. Let the nation mourn its children, brave and beautiful and bold! In the thunder of the turret, in the fatal flame and breath, They died to save each other in the old, heroic death!

### GREEN CORN DANCE BEGINS.

[Muskegon, I. T., Special to Washington Post.] In the forty-seven Indian towns of the Creek Nation there are now being held the annual green corn dances. The bootlegger is busy and the Indian who has danced, will eat green corn for the first time this year.

An Indian will not eat roasting ears until after the green corn dance. This is an old superstition, custom rightly observed among all bloods. The custom is so old that it is impossible to get a clear idea as to its origin.

The green corn dances are held about the same time in each town, although where there are Indian towns close together different dates are sometimes fixed, so that the towns may attend each dance.

There are from fifty to 100 Indians at these dances, although when some big celebration takes place the numbers run up to 200 or 300.

For the green corn dance the Indians assemble and the squaws cook large kettles full of corn out from the cob, putting in big pieces of beef and pork and a bowl of beans, and a bowl, and getting his portion sits on the ground. A dance will sometimes last three days. There is a feast each day and a dance each night following. At the dances the women always occur in a bowl, and the Federal Jails already show the progress of the green corn dances.

### WHEN THE MINT IS IN THE JULEP.

[Atlanta Constitution.] When the mint is in the julep an' the hammock's swingin' right 'Neath the shady oaks, a hidin' o' the summer sun from sight, Oh, it's the you're seein' visions of the valleys of delight.

The trees around you bowin' with a drowsy "howdy-do," An' the wind that wafts the branches sayin' dreamy things to you! An' you hear the ice a-dickin' in the goblet, sparklin' bright.

When the mint is in the julep an' the hammock's swingin' right! Then life seems worth the livin', an' old world out of sight.







## BEARISH NEWS

## Feature of the Week's Trading in Wheat.

## MARKETING WINTER CROP WITH CAUTION.

## ELEVATOR LITIGATION MAY SOON BE SETTLED.

## CORN WEAK, OATS STRONGER.

Chicago, July 28.—[Special].—Chief excitement in the wheat market last week was caused by reports of black rust in Minnesota, North Dakota and Northern Nebraska. The reports were vague and indefinite, but a slight rally in prices was the result for a short time. But the reports failed of strong substantiation, and the week closed with little change in the general trend of conditions or operations, with the bears having the margin of advantage.

Heavy offerings of Russian wheat to Northern European markets, together with clear and cool weather and consequent check to the rust scare and a slackening demand for cash wheat became chief features of the market at the close of the week. As to the reports of rust, such rumors, if verified, always cause a stir on exchange, and in the past always proceed with the greatest caution.

## Advance in Hungary.

A line on the Hungarian situation was reported by a correspondent from E. T. Herzman, of Budapest, son of one of the largest grain dealers in the country, paid a visit to the Chicago Board of Trade. "Prices of wheat in our market have advanced forty-four cents since April," said Herzman, "and the advance was the result of our crop failure, which followed most unseasonable weather. Our country will have to import wheat this year, whereas ordinarily we export a great deal of wheat to the United States and to other countries. All of our Southern European countries have poor crops this year."

As against this report are tidings of a backward nature in regard to heavy early arrivals of the new crop. An Antwerp cable, calling attention to heavy offerings of wheat from the Baltic, wheat, something that is always to be expected at this time of the year, has more than the usual effect. The other bearish feature that the trade had overlooked was that contained in the early Brooklyn cables to the effect that the Argentine situation is not so good as it was reported before, and oats unchanged for a month or more.

## Argentine Situation.

So far as the Argentine is concerned, which is reported to be arriving from the interior in light quantities and of a satisfactory quality. Weather conditions are favorable, and wheat is getting a good start. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at only 1,200,000 bushels, as compared with 1,824,000 bushels last year.

## The Elevator Situation.

As to the general situation and with regard to elevators, it looks as if the troubles that have vexed and caused much trouble for the past quarter-century may be settled before a great while. Notice has been served by the Supreme Court of Illinois will soon decide whether or not an injunction issue preventing the public grain warehouse at Chicago from going out of business pending the opportunity of the court next October will determine whether the public grain warehouse has the legal right to allow the public to be deprived of the facilities of the public grain warehouse along their lines. This privilege or facility the public has enjoyed in some instances for more than half a century.

## Knox County.

Barbourville, Ky., July 28.—[Special].—Knox county real estate transfers as recorded for a month past are as follows: Mrs. W. W. Westerfield and wife to W. M. Brown and wife, tract of land, \$300. Mrs. J. W. Potter and wife to J. M. Brown and wife, tract of land, \$100. Mrs. J. W. Potter and wife to J. M. Brown and wife, tract of land, \$100. Mrs. J. W. Potter and wife to J. M. Brown and wife, tract of land, \$100.

## Independent Elevators.

The Board of Trade is also making efforts to establish a line of independent elevators which it hopes eventually will be able to relieve the Chicago grain market of the alleged withering grasp of the grain elevator "trust." The Sankey & Railroad has agreed to conduct its elevators as an independent public institution, in which a man may have grain stored and know that it will not be mixed with the grain of other persons who run the elevator. It is this dual position maintained by the elevator men that is the cause of the trouble. The Board of Trade, on the one hand, maintaining that no warehouse can be "regular," the owner of which is directly or indirectly engaged in the business of

## BANKING NEWS OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES SUMMARIZED.

## Weekly Report of R. G. Dun &amp; Co.—New Banks in Process of Organization.

## New National Banks.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s report for the week shows new banks organized or in process of organization, and gives other banking news as follows:

## The Farmers' State Savings Bank of

Waynesburg, Ky.; L. G. Gooch, president; Stanley McIntosh, cashier; organization, \$100,000.

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## WORK WAYNE LEAF TOBACCO

## Constitutes Most of Activity Active and Strong On Local In Oil Fields. Breaks.

## PAST WEEK DULL AND ALMOST SEVERAL GRADES SHOW ADVANCE.

## WITHOUT FEATURE. VANCES OF 1-4c TO 1-2c.

## BIG DEAL MADE BY PENNSYLVANIA CAPITALISTS.

## GROWING CROP PROGRESSING VERY FAVORABLY.

## BUY THE CAMPTON HOLDINGS. FIGURES FOR THE PAST WEEK.

## Lexington, Ky., July 28.—[Special].—

The situation in the oil fields during the past few days has been without any features of interest. A dull state of affairs is revealed in recent reports, and little completion in the developed fields is shown in either oil or gas. In the proven areas, new rigs are going up in several divisions, but the extremely hot weather renders work slow, and no marked efforts are being made just now in extending operations, except in certain districts which are entirely outside the recognized producing area. What work is now under way is centered in Wayne county, in lower Kentucky, and in Wolfe county, upper Kentucky. Of the two fields Wayne county contains the greatest activity in the six established fields, several of which have been in operation since this month and some effort is being made at testing lenses. In Wolfe county, a deal of importance this week was the purchase of the holdings of the Campton Oil and Gas Company's holdings by Oil City, Pennsylvania, capitalists. The company, which is a partnership, during its operations extending over several years, has developed an extensive area of oil and gas territory in Wolfe county, and has been in the gas pipe line running into Campton from its development, and is supplying the same to the market.

## Two Others in Wayne.

In two others and a duster were brought in in Wayne county during the past week, and Wolfe county shows one oil well. These wells are in operation, although rigs are in operation in several districts outside of Wayne and Wolfe counties. Clinton county is the center of the oil and gas activity, and established field near the Cumberland county line holding forth inducements to the oil and gas industry. The section is prolific, and the sand in that section is producing a good average production. Oil, Whitley and Cumberland counties have about sunk out of sight recently. No new production is in the way. The wells are not responding very satisfactorily to the pump. Drilling for oil and gas in Warren county is attracting some attention. The oil and gas companies are behind some of the work. The Bowling Green and Gas Company is conducting the work. The company has four excellent gas wells, which have been developed on the company's holdings. The company is also developing a gas belt of unknown extent has been proven and the company will continue operations, with its present production as the nucleus for a larger field. It expects to prove. The company has already made arrangements for piping the gas to the market. The company is also developing a gas belt of unknown extent has been proven and the company will continue operations, with its present production as the nucleus for a larger field. It expects to prove. The company has already made arrangements for piping the gas to the market. The company is also developing a gas belt of unknown extent has been proven and the company will continue operations, with its present production as the nucleus for a larger field. It expects to prove. The company has already made arrangements for piping the gas to the market. 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# Levy's Sensational Shirt Sale Starts To-day.

Over 3,000 shirts in the lot, bought at a cash price from a manufacturer who wanted the cash. Louisville's shirt wearers get the benefit.

**Pongee and Silk Negligee**

Cool and comfortable; collars and cuffs attached. All sizes 14 to 17.

700 regular \$1.25	Shirts at.....	78c
900 regular \$1.50	Shirts at.....	98c
1,100 regular \$2.00	Shirts at.....	\$1.28
400 regular \$3.00	Shirts at.....	\$1.98

## LEVY'S Third & Market.

## Courier-Journal.

ALICE PRINTING TRADES LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

MONDAY.....JULY 29, 1907

### CITY FEATURES.

When in need of machine work or machine-molded castings, call on Henry Work Machine Company. They have the best facilities.

## MRS. MARY BELLE BUCK DEAD AT EIGHTY-FOUR

WIFE OF JOHN W. BUCK, WHO SURVIVES HER.

BORN IN KENTUCKY AND ONCE BLUEGRASS BELLE.

### FUNERAL SERVICES TO-DAY.

Mrs. Mary Belle Buck, the wife of John William Buck, died yesterday morning at 1:25 o'clock at the home of her son, Charles W. Buck, at 34 St. James court. Death was due to the infirmities of age. Mrs. Buck being eighty-four years old.

She is survived by her husband, John W. Buck, aged eighty-eight years; her son, Charles W. Buck, a member of the local bar, and formerly United States minister to Peru; two granddaughters, Mrs. Mary Buck Robins, wife of City Chemist Vernon Robins, and Charles N. Buck, a newspaper man of this city. Two half sisters also survive: Mrs. Joel Tarleton and Miss Carrie Sutton, of Georgetown. Mrs. Buck had been an invalid for five years, and for a week before her death she sank rapidly, recovering consciousness just before the end, and passing away peacefully, with all the members of her immediate family at her bedside.

Mrs. Buck was born at Georgetown on November 10, 1823, and was the eldest daughter of Dr. William L. Sutton, during his day one of the most prominent physicians in Kentucky, and the author of writings on medical subjects which brought him into national and international prominence in his profession. He also was the author of the first legislative act in the State for the registration of medical statistics and the official recording of births and deaths.

Miss Mary Belle Sutton, his daughter, was a beauty and social favorite in the Bluegrass as a girl, and in 1841 married John William Buck, a banker and planter, who made his home near Vincennes, Ind., until the close of the Civil War, when he returned to Kentucky, his native State, and bought a farm near Midway, Woodford county. Mr. and Mrs. Buck lived there until five years ago, when they came to Louisville, where they have since lived with their son, Charles W. Buck.

Mrs. Buck had always been a devout Christian and a member of the Baptist Church. Her strength of character and charm of personality won her many friends, who will mourn her death. The funeral will be private and will take place at the home of Charles W. Buck, 34 St. James court, to-day, the body being taken to Georgetown for burial.

**\$17 ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN.**  
Aug. 1-B. & O. S. W.

**LOW RATES FOR REUNION**  
OF GEN. MORGAN'S MEN.

Veterans To Assemble At Park Hill On August 13 and 14—Something About Fare.

The annual reunion of the John H. Morgan Association will be held at Park Hill, August 13 and 14. The agents of the L. and N. railroad have been instructed to sell excursion tickets at the following rates: Lexington, Louisville, Covington, Mayfield, Lexington, Stanford, Berea, and intermediate points, August 12, 13 and 14, limited to August 15, at one and one-half fares, minimum round trip rate fifty cents. Tickets will be sold from Louisville and Shelbyville, August 12 and 13 only, at rates from those points respectively of \$4.75 and \$3.50 respectively.

The agent at Myers, Ky., the station immediately at Park Hill, has been authorized to sell return tickets to visitors to the reunion from points in Kentucky where excursion tickets are not sold, at one-third fare plus twenty-five cents. Such parties, who purchase one-way tickets to Park Hill should obtain certificates to that effect.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

## WINONA IDEA Finds Favor Among Indiana Reformatory Inmates.

FEDERATED CHURCH ORGANIZED BY THE CHAPLAIN.

MEMBERSHIP 200, WITH GOOD AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

### PARTY GOING TO LABRADOR.

Services at the federated church connected with the Indiana Reformatory in Jeffersonville were resumed yesterday by the Rev. W. E. Edgin, chaplain of the institution, who returned Saturday from Winona, Ind., where he first conceived the idea of establishing the church among the inmates. His trip to Winona was to spend his vacation pleasantly and at the same time look further into the Winona idea, which he has since found to be a very feasible one. He is enthusiastic over his trip and returns home with a renewed spirit to take up his work where he left off a few weeks ago.

In May, 1906, Chaplain Edgin directed a revival among the inmates and 200 of them took a pledge to lead a Christian life, to read the Bible and to every day. The results were so favorable that at the suggestion of W. H. Whitaker, general superintendent of the institution, a permanent organization was formed, which is now the Winona Church of Affiliated Membership. Protestant denominations were adopted with a few slight changes. The federated church was established at the Indiana Reformatory about a year ago and the present membership is in excess of 200. The average attendance is being the same as last year, and whether they shall be present at every meeting.

The federated church was established more than 100 inmates have been baptized, either by sprinkling or immersion. For that purpose a tank was constructed in the chapel. Every man entering the federated church signs the same pledge, and many denominations are represented among them the Salvation Army. To become a member of the federated church the applicant must have a perfect record in the Reformatory for at least six months and many begin the probationary period for the sole purpose of joining the church.

Of the men belonging to the church 67 per cent, it is claimed, have maintained a perfect record or have been paroled with a clean credit sheet as far as obeying the rules of the institution goes. An inmate of the Reformatory who has been in the institution for a year and a half and has lived up to his pledge is given a letter of recommendation to the pastor of some church in the town where he goes to locate and the released man is advised to make the pastor his confidant.

Mr. Edgin is enthusiastic over his work in the federated church, and only a few months ago another revival was held in the institution, the result of which was the baptism of many of the inmates, and some of the Indiana papers, but continued his work with renewed zeal.

### LABRADOR EXPEDITION.

The Rev. Morgan Genge Will Head An Outing Party.

The Rev. Morgan E. Genge, former pastor of the Christian church at Rochester, Ind., will leave to-day at the head of a hunting and fishing party that will go to the northeast coast of Belle Isle for a stay of one month or more. Mr. Genge is a native of Port-au-Prince, New Foundland, and has been a resident of this city for many years. The party will assemble to-day at Rochester and will start for Boston, and thence to the coast where the trip are as follows:

Cristian Hooper, John von Ehrnstein, Hugh Elliott, official photographer for the expedition; Charles K. Dr. J. King, Edward Boozenberg and M. E. Genge, of Rochester; Henry Melchior, of Groves, Ill.; of Ind.; Dr. W. Ballard, of Loganport, Ind.; J. A. Lord, editor of the Christian Standard; C. H. Wagner and Isaac Ernest, all of Cincinnati.

From Boston the party will go to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, by steamer, and thence to the coast of Labrador, where they will make a tour of whaling stations at the north end of the country. There the party, according to a letter written by Mr. Genge to one of his former congregations at Charleston, is promised the experience of catching a whale.

Mr. Genge and returning along the west coast of New Foundland will spend some time in fishing up the river and shooting caribou, bear and other animals.

### NOTES OF THE NEWS OF JEFFERSONVILLE.

A. R. Schimpf, one of the owners and publishers of the Jeffersonville Post, has been alarmingly ill of typhoid fever for several weeks, is convalescing, and again able to be out.

Mrs. Susan Gitter and Mrs. Charles Adams, who reside in the Eastern part of the county, were struck by lightning during one of the severe storms of last week, but neither was dangerously hurt.

The banns of Charles DeWitt and Miss Elizabeth A. Lyon are to be read at St. Augustine's Catholic church yesterday morning for the third time, and the marriage will take place Wednesday.

The Board of Trustees of the Indiana Reformatory will arrive Thursday for the August meeting, which will be held on Friday and Saturday, but there will not be any extraordinary business to transact.

William Lane, colored, who walked across the country from New York to Louisville, and is now back in his old quarters, a reward of \$25 having been paid by Sheriff Fennell for his return.

The first letting of the fiscal year at the Government Depot will take place on August 23, when bids will be received for range and wagon paths, boilers, paint and miscellaneous supplies required for the depot. The regular catalogue has 152 pages. The classifications in all departments are complete, together with the speed programme and an announcement of the big amusement enterprises of the fair.

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Louisville Loan Co., Room 1.

Dr. Arthur K. Lord, Oculist. Hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

Dr. W. C. McManama, Osteopath. Rooms 21 and 22.

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